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## Poetry.

### The Fountain in the Dell.

BY MARIAN HARLAND.

There is a fountain in the dell,  
And it is singing evermore,  
As the laughing waters leap to light,  
And tinkling crystals ring,  
All day, to catch the sun's warm kiss,  
The eager waves are wild,  
And a wild and joyous thing of life  
Is the fountain in the dell.  
When to the god he heeded his last,  
And would grow child and dark,  
And stars upon his glassy breast,  
But his shining eyes were dim,  
From out a cavern, waiting sob,  
From out the living well—  
And song and dance are hushed till morn,  
In the fountain in the dell.  
My heart is like that gladsome fount,  
When thou, beloved, art nigh;  
To meet thy loving eye and smile,  
The blithe ripples bound in glee,  
And circling ripples bound in glee,  
Beneath the gentle ray,  
Sing the dashing spray,  
And like it, too, is daily mine,  
When in day of olden days,  
And from its secret, a sigh  
Struggles for utterance,  
To meet the long, weary night,  
To seek thy loving eye and smile,  
For life and beauty leave the wave,  
When thou and I have gone,  
Beneath the gentle ray.

## General Intelligence.

### Kansas Survey.

Agreeably to promise I set down to report progress and sketch our journey thus far. I do this in the faint hope that I may meet some one going into the States on the Independence road, which we shall cross to-morrow. The sun has just made his appearance after a fine shower this morning, giving us an opportunity to prepare for our start in the morning. The guide meridian, this preparation consists of washing and drying, adjusting chains and compass, patching and mending, and fortifying the inner man with an extra amount of fodder. In truth, our men have great need of a day of rest—which fortunately happens to be Sunday, thereby enabling us to keep the Scriptures. To them the trip has been very tedious, and they are weary from over high dividing ridges, where they necessarily suffered for water, and were compelled to walk all the time, the teams having a hard time of it with the loaded wagons. My advice to surveyors would be to use oxen, they will get along in the main as fast as mules or horses, and the latter cannot stand work on grass, while the former are more troublesome than oxen, not near so useful in tight places. Your humble servant faced a little better than the others; mounted on my pony I scoured along over the hills and had leisure to recreate myself at the creek while waiting the arrival of the teams.

As you are aware, on Monday evening last, we left Leavenworth and moved out to Salt Creek, where we camped near Rival's store. From Salt Creek we journeyed on to Crooked Creek, a branch of the Stranger. By the way, can't some of our "old settlers" give the origin of the names of creeks, &c., for the benefit of the Historical Society that will be established in Kansas? Now is the time, when everything is fresh in our memories, to commit them to paper for future usefulness. Our road was the one leading to Grasshopper Falls, and a very good road it was. I fear that this is not a very good season to test the capabilities of Kansas soil, as everywhere the country seems to be more or less affected by drought, notwithstanding the soil creek, which is the only kind raised, looks very fine, superior, as remarked by some of our company. The land passed over is high, rolling, beautifully, with a soil of the very first quality. Timber seems to be the great cry; yet timber by judicious management, there exists enough for the present wants of the Territory, and we all know by experience that in a settled country timber grows faster than the demand. But two things are necessary to make timber plenty, and that is, a settled population, or both, pass on by which settlers will be limited to ascertain amount of wooded land; there is no sense in a few individuals monopolizing every tree in the Territory, for no man has any use for 100 acres of timber except for speculation. As I feel anxious to see the interior of the actual settler in every way protected, and to have plenty of them, I do think they should be guarded against the rapacity of speculation. Another necessary move on the part of the Legislature, is to pass some stringent law against the burning up of the country by Indians; this can be done very easily so far as lands outside of the reservation are concerned, and Congress should be memorialized to do something on the subject relative to the Indian lands. It is the practice of the various tribes to roam over the whole country at libitum, and whenever they find a prairie bottom with dead grass, it is immediately fired; this is done to start the deer and to enable them to be tracked upon the ashes. It is painful to see, as I have done, near groves of the timber thus completely ruined, while it is utterly impossible for the young shoots to make any headway against this devastating element; besides this, these periodical fires lead to difficulties between whites and Indians. I think it measures above indicated were adopted not only these troubles would be prevented, but also the innumerable and vexatious suits among the settlers which must arise from a disposition on the one side to monopolize the timber, and on the other to take every advantage of every spot to jump a claim. If the ratio of increase of population during last year is a fair criterion, Kansas must soon be a populous State. Replace the rude log cabins with stately mansions, and alter the somewhat primitive looking travelers, one could easily imagine himself traveling in an old settled country; the roads are thronged with travel, particularly those leading to the military posts. In deed the presence of these in the Territory, leading as they do to the expenditure

of a great deal of money, the employment of numerous lands, and an immense amount of business generally, must give an impetus to Kansas not enjoyed by every new country; add to this Salt Lake, New Mexico, California, Oregon, and Washington, and you have a trade already established before the country is settled.

Wells, wherever I have seen them tried, have proved successful, and water good at no great depth. Rock is everywhere abundant, compensating in a great measure for the lack of timber for fencing and building material. The population is a fine, hardy, and industrious one; both men and women seem disposed to take the hardships of a new settlement in the best humor, and to toil under many disadvantages with the hope of future reward. This is life's sweetener at any rate.

"No matter what our doom,"  
It is man's bad or good fortune to be contented with nothing, but to be ever pursuing a distant pleasure; and while a squatter's home wants some of the comforts of a higher civilization, to the poor, many a joy; there is a feeling of untrammeled freedom and independence, an absence of borrowed cares, a knowledge of how little man can make life happy, that makes to him and his the humble cabin and rude field more charming than a splendid palace, while he is blessed with an easy conscience, healthy constitution, and refreshing sleep, that the lordly possessor of the latter sights for in vain. Heaven grant that the pace of squatters may never run out; they are the true type of an honest man; and when you take their broad hand you feel that no treachery, no evil-disposing politeness lurks behind it. But above all, if ever the existence of our Union hangs upon a thread, it is to the squatters that the West will start up the men whose bold, patriotic hearts and stalwart arms shall crush disunion at home and hostility abroad.

Grasshopper Falls must make a place—the country around it can't be beaten anywhere—a mill is now in course of erection, which must not only prove of advantage to those now in its neighborhood, but will also attract settlements. I know not to what extent the timber may be occupied—I presume, however, it is generally claimed—but I can say this, that no man ever saw fine prairie, prairie, I know to be without an owner, and with the advantages of obtaining timber from the mill, and within a convenient distance of the Missouri river, I wonder more farms are not made out in the prairie for my part I would give one farm in the prairie for a thousand in the timber to live on. The former must be more healthy country, having no ponds nor marshes, therefore no miasma; you get, on the prairie, a fine air, rich soil, high rolling land, and against the storms of winter one can soon protect himself by planting trees.

From Grasshopper Falls, we came to a place called by a Mr. Thompson, on the banks of the main creek and a branch called Cedar. Here we had farewell to roads and struck out into the open country—up the dividing ridge between Cedar and Will's creek—crossing the latter some distance below its head, at the extremity of settlements, thence up divide between Will's and Elkhorn, across to Soldier creek; now a great deal of time was wasted, unclaimed. Our route would be a good one for the sectioning surveyors to follow; they can cross Soldier creek where we did, and follow the divide between it and the waters of Red Vermilion, southwardly to their points of destination. Those surveying east of Soldier creek, could leave our track before reaching the creek, and pass around the head of the branch of Grasshopper, which are very numerous, and calculated to cause much embarrassment unless avoided by heading.

The country becomes more broken, and the soil too uniformly of first rate quality as east of the Grasshopper. We here found a most excellent spring of water, to part from which almost brought forth tears; no one who has not tried it can appreciate the great value with which a traveler upon a high prairie, under a hot broiling sun, plunges his bill into a cold clear spring; you may in your homes of elevated temperature, paint with fancy's brightest colors mint-juleps, brandy-smashes, &c., &c., but the picture is far below the reality of such a treat on such a day. About an hour at noon the surveyors had acquired a fresh supply of fuel, the back of my hands, which I thought, tanned to about the consistency of leather, and therefore proof against everything save a knife, were in a short time burned into blisters. This lasted, however, not very long—Kansas is ever blessed with fine breezes, and the spring soon destroyed all remembrance of King Sol's fiery approaches, and sent us on our way rejoicing.

And what a view that from the top of a high mound! All around the swelling hills were rising and climbing one upon another, till in the distance they seemed to kiss the clouds. The huge, bare, treeless Red Vermilion and Blue, as far as the eye could reach, with their narrow dark green fringes of timber, was seen creeping and winding among the ridges—now hid by intervening bluffs—now bursts into view united with the main stream, and disappearing together in the hazy south. Bold, white masses of rock dazzled the eye, which was again relieved by bright green patches of grass reaching down the abrupt valleys between the scattered hills; beneath lay strewn as if hauled by some ancient Ajax, innumerable fragments of rose-colored rocks of all sizes, from a mere pebble to a mass of tons in weight; everywhere waved the rich grass, and all one grand solitude save our little camp and a marching cavalcade of mounted Indian warriors moving slowly across our feet, their gaily adorned dresses and jingling flashing occasionally in to view, and also telling us who they were. It was a sight to gloat upon, but one thing was wanting to make it a happy picture, the smoke of a distant chimney, the whistle of the ploughboy,

the tops of waving corn, the joyous laugh of school-bound children. Yet the man who has reason to be proud of his country's triumphs in subduing the wilderness, need not remove the veil of a few years, and see those startled sons of the forest listen with mingled awe and pleasure to the busy hum of civilization, the sounds of industry, the snort of the iron steed, rushing madly through valleys then teeming with life.

I can't see what is to prevent Kansas being a great stock region; besides possessing fine grass everywhere, there were never a country better watered; every creek has innumerable branches; all these have almost from head to mouth, rock or pebbly bottoms, and invariably clear pure water. It is a general opinion, and I think well founded, that the streams are fed by springs in the beds of the creeks; at night, however warm the day, this water becomes quite cold; very few places are miry. Independent of the creeks, numerous drains are covering the country in various directions, with more or less good water in them. In all streams are found large ponds of considerable depth, where fish abound; and though there is no perceptible current, the water never stagnates.

Every night this far, rain has fallen somewhere in our neighborhood; two or three showers have struck us; the quantity of water falling is not sufficient to muddy the soil, it being quickly absorbed by the earth. Shortly after coming in sight of the waters of Big Blue, we struck the Independence trail—smooth and hard; some of the hillsides are so covered with fragments of flint as to be completely macadamized, which fact may prove advantageous to teamsters in muddy weather.

We are now at our old camping place, the first one reached when we started east on the first parallel, on a branch of the Black Vermilion; nearly every man has been slightly unwell since leaving Leavenworth. In my own person the opposite has been the case; to be attributed to my getting away from the good things of Messrs. Emory & Berthoud, which admonishes me, on my return not to be so anxious to eat up my dollar's worth. Once more down to beans and bacon, and though a treat involuntarily rises to the surface, when grinding a piece of old bread, at the thoughts of how their guests are smacking their lips; yet the prospects of robbing an Indian corn field or melon-patch is before us, and we dash it away. A glimpse from the Independence road, of the country we shall have to start upon, leads me to think we shall have a rough time among the bluffs of the Big Blue; but we are all about recovered—in fine spirits, and the morning early will find us on our southward way, upon the 2d division of the guide meridian. We are all alive to the anxiety of the Surveyor General to have these lines prepared for a prompt and speedy survey of this portion of the Territory, and believe that the surveyors interested will have the opportunity, at an early day of knowing where their lines are. We have been a little delayed in getting back here, but that is owing to the fact that most of our way was without a road, and our knowledge of the country northward admonished us to travel rather circuitously in order to avoid crossing a great number of streams. The experience gained upon the last trip will enable us to guard against many delays, and ere this reaches you we shall be floundering among the hills and hollows of Kansas river. I conclude this scrawl by saying with the Irishman, that if you don't get this letter, it will be because no one comes along to carry it. If I get it started, I will write you again from Kansas river, if I don't, "I have waited till you see me."

Yours truly, W. W. S.

General Land Office—Re-survey of the Base Line in Kansas Territory.

Instructions were issued some time since to examine the base line in Kansas Territory for sixty miles, in order to test its accuracy. On examination the whole line was found to be so totally defective that it was deemed indispensable to re-survey and relocate it. This base line, upon the accuracy of which all the other surveys depend, had been completed a distance of one hundred and eight miles west of the Missouri river. It was approved without being tested by the Surveyor General, upon the oath of the contractor and his men that it was located on the parallel of 40 deg. north latitude; but this approval was not understood to eat off or preclude further operation. By recent letters it appears that this base line has been re-surveyed. It is said that the lands lying between the first and second divisions of the base line are being subdivided into townships. The work is rapidly progressing to an early completion.—Washington Union.

President Shannon.

The Kansas correspondent of the St. Louis Democrat says: President Shannon has received a hint from this section, that in the opinion of honorable members, stumping for Atchison, and having used the happiness of society, is not exactly the mission of a Christian Professor. He sent word by an intimate friend to a prominent member of the House, that if it was convenient to him here on Tuesday, August 7th—to-morrow. The thing was spoken about, but members concluded that "it would not do to invite such a man in his official capacity." So Shannon has had his offer coolly refused!

As women are more affected by the prevalence of immorality than men, it is really strange that they do not form down those voices of men which are so frequently false to their own tranquility. Many a female who would not refuse to marry a profligate, would think herself fully insulted, were she invited to take tea with a courtesan; but the only difference between the two, is one wears pantaloons, and the other pantaloons; the moral is the same.

A man no better than a horse.

The Point Repetition, one of the most liberal democratic papers in the State on the subject of slavery, anti-slavery, opposed to the extension of the peculiar institution and all that, nevertheless declares that it "looks upon such acts as those of rescuing fugitive slaves, from the protection of their owners, as no better than it would be to 'rescue' a stray horse that a citizen of a neighboring State might find in our own."

## Select Poetry.

### Kansas Emigration.

On from the bleak Atlantic coast, where tread the Pilgrim band,  
Led by the Star of Empire forth to greet a virgin land,  
There sweeps an earnest host along o'er prairie, hill and vale,  
To where the wild beats' mid-day howl gives answer to the gale.  
They go from palace, cot and town, from counter, plow and loom,  
And hastening onward, swell the cry, behold there yet is room!  
The pulpit, bar and forum all stand vacant as the desert,  
While ho! for Kansas, rings all till echo makes reply.  
Hight forward, men of nerve and heart, we know our mission well—  
Ye go to break with sinewy arms, oppression's hateful spell—  
To loose with manhood's rights and joys, vast millions yet to be,  
And in the place of clanking chains, peer Freedom's jubilee.  
God guard you all; ye vanguard men, in battle for the right,  
And give you in the darkest hour to see the day-star's light.  
Our Godspeed for your hours when that turns evening back to hours,  
Look up till manhood's rights and joys, vast millions yet to be,  
And in the place of clanking chains, peer Freedom's jubilee.

### Miscellaneous.

#### Go Ahead.

We know that this is the dull season of the year, and that every body is complaining of the dullness of business. But even in the summer time there is no use of this complaining. You have accounts upon your books which have stood two or three years without settlement. Look up the man who owes you, and get out of them what you can, and balance your books. Ponder upon the causes of the bad debts which you have already made, and when business revives you will be ready to give credit more safely.

Travelers who have recently come through our Western States tell us that there are all full of women and girls with the implements of husbandry, gathering in the crops. This is quite as ridiculous as the picture presented by the male bipeds who fill our retail stores, dancing attendance upon women, and measuring tape and ribbons. The women in the fields and the men pursuing these effeminate employments are both out of their places. They should change conditions, and society will never regret itself until they do.

We don't ask any body to go ahead until they get into that business which is fitted for their capacity. But when they do, then they should move onward with energy. Time should not be wasted. Every day that passes shortens our lives, and we are all about recovered—in fine spirits, and the morning early will find us on our southward way, upon the 2d division of the guide meridian. We are all alive to the anxiety of the Surveyor General to have these lines prepared for a prompt and speedy survey of this portion of the Territory, and believe that the surveyors interested will have the opportunity, at an early day of knowing where their lines are. We have been a little delayed in getting back here, but that is owing to the fact that most of our way was without a road, and our knowledge of the country northward admonished us to travel rather circuitously in order to avoid crossing a great number of streams. The experience gained upon the last trip will enable us to guard against many delays, and ere this reaches you we shall be floundering among the hills and hollows of Kansas river. I conclude this scrawl by saying with the Irishman, that if you don't get this letter, it will be because no one comes along to carry it. If I get it started, I will write you again from Kansas river, if I don't, "I have waited till you see me."

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### The Barons of Kansas.

The Democrat of yesterday gave an account of the mottoes, badges, and armorial bearings of the newly installed Barons of Kansas. This is decidedly a novel feature in republican institutions, and one which calls for special attention at the hands of all heralds and pursuants who have any eye to the future. Front de Bœuf at the great passage of arms at Ashby de la Zouke, wore the proud motto, "Gare le Corbeau;" and in like spirit, President Johnston of the Council inscribes upon his crest, "Jactans Omnia." A more appropriate watchword, we think, would have been that of the Knight of Frodo, who was content with the phrase, "Disinherited," until he had won his spurs, and established his fame as a worthy compeer in chivalry with all in the realm.

Of the Barons of Kansas we perhaps cannot judge rightly at this distance, and with the imperfect information which has yet reached us. Whether there be stately castles overhanging the cliffs of the Wakarusa, and embattled strongholds, and fortified ramparts, lining the banks of the Kansas, the Vermilion, and the Big Blue, we are not advised. Nor do we know what may be the numbers of the feudal tenantry of these new lords of the soil, and whether they may have their yeomanry encamped about them, or may have to rely upon recruits from abroad, we are equally at a loss to conjecture.

It is here again to be in the future of Kansas another assembly of Barons at Runnymede, who shall extort a broad charter of liberties from their oppressors. Is there to be sometime hence a Parliament that shall wrest power from Kings, Lords, and Knights, and restore to the people of the realm? It is possible. Is there again to be in the future of Kansas another assembly of Barons at Runnymede, who shall extort a broad charter of liberties from their oppressors. Is there to be sometime hence a Parliament that shall wrest power from Kings, Lords, and Knights, and restore to the people of the realm? It is possible.

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### The Teacher—His Character.

In treating upon this topic, character may be taken in its most comprehensive sense, as implying both real and supposed character, i. e., character *per se*, and reputation.

The subject seems naturally to divide itself into two heads—character in the abstract, and in its relation to the teacher's profession. By a careful analysis of character it will be found to consist mainly of the three following elements: good combined and arranged; viz: good principle, good sense, and good will.

Each of these, in its place, is indispensable to the whole. Good principle, integrity, and integrity comprehends the whole moral character. This, then, should unquestionably be regarded as the very pillar and marrow of the soul and center of character in the aggregate.

And hence it follows that it is the basis on which all other qualifications rest; the soil in which they must be planted; and the medium through which they derive their vitality and power. Good sense, it may be affirmed, is a jewel to be diligently sought after; carefully preserved; and to be perpetually polished by active use. It is "better than rubies," and is "rather to be chosen than great riches."

The second quality, good sense, has direct reference to the intellect, or rational part of man's nature. It implies the soundness of his faculties, together with strength and activity of his reasoning powers. This quality seems to be dependent on the first as its prime mover and conductor in all his operations.

The third quality, good will, comes finally under consideration as an essential element of character. This appears to be a manifestation of kindness, affection, benevolence, and thence beneficence. In short, it may be considered the legitimate offspring, or, in other words, the natural result, of the union of the first two principles, which are mutually dependent on each other, and act in concert with each other. This idea may be illustrated as follows: Heat and light united proceed in every direction from the sun in the form of rays; for the performance of their various uses; which are, in their beginnings, the vivification and illumination of the innumerable things of the natural world.

Good will, then, is the good principle and good sense united, for the purpose of accomplishing their uses, which are very various and important, first forth and manifest themselves in the form of good-will. Good-will thence proceeds directly to right action; and this immediately to beneficence, or the practice of doing good.

Having thus analyzed and examined the several qualities of which it is composed, together with their relations both to each other and to the whole, it now remains to be shown what its bearing is when considered in connection with the teacher's profession. And here let it be borne in mind that the teacher's business is to form the mind and to mould the character of others; and that, too, at a period in life when they are the most susceptible. From the very nature of his profession, then, it follows, conclusively, that the teacher should himself be a model for imitation in respect of all the several parts and points just enumerated as essential constituents of good character. And hence, by how much soever he is found wanting in any one or more of these essentials, by just so much does he absolutely fall short of being what the profession imperatively demands, and what it has an inherent right to expect. How, in the name of good principle I would ask, is it possible for the teacher to stamp upon his pupils moral character, when himself has not the die with which alone it is to be done; or how can he infuse it into them, when, as to himself, it is minus?

Or how, when existing in embryo in the youthful mind, can he develop and accurately impress it. Does he, in his own unimpaired character, faint outlines only, are visible, while internally there is rottenness, or, at best hollowness? Whoever then aspires to the position of a teacher of youth, should, before entering the profession, inquire candidly, "What manner of spirit he is of."

North Missouri Railroad.

We understand that the Directors of this Company have purchased three thousand tons of railroad iron, to be delivered in October, November and December next, and to be used on the road from St. Charles to Mexico, in Audrain county.

Trains are passing from this city to St. Charles every day, but the road has not yet been received from the contractors, nor will it until after the meeting of the Directors next Monday. The road will be opened for business immediately hereafter.—St. Louis Rep.

Hon. Charles Sumner, left this morning for Lake Superior. He returns East, thence by the Collingwood route.—Detroit Inquirer, July 31st.

### The Grave of Franklin.

Great and wide-spread as is the fame of the "Printer Philosopher," and proud as the people of Philadelphia are of their illustrious townsman, we doubt much if one in a hundred of the present generation of Philadelphians have ever seen his tomb. Thousands pass daily within a few feet of the spot, where his ashes, and those of his wife repose, without being conscious of the fact, or, if aware of it, unable to obtain a glimpse of the grave. The bones of the lightning-tamer lie within a very short distance of Arch street, in the north-west corner of Christ Church graveyard, at Fifth and Arch streets. As is generally known, the spot is marked by a slab of marble, which is almost level with the earth, and which bears the simple inscription:

"Benjamin and Deborah Franklin."  
If the wall at this point was removed, and a neat iron railing was erected in its stead, every passer-by would be afforded the gratification of seeing the grave; a gratification now very difficult to obtain.

In a Philadelphia newspaper, published in December, 1774, we find the following notice of the death of Mrs. Franklin:

On Monday, the 13th instant, died, at an advanced age, Mrs. Deborah Franklin, wife of Dr. Benjamin Franklin; and on the Thursday following her remains were interred in the Christ Church Burying Ground.

The announcement of the death and burial of Mrs. Franklin was a simple and unostentatious as the slab and its pithy inscription, which marks her final resting place.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

The Detroit Free Press of the 31st instant discusses the present position of affairs in Kansas Territory, and closes its article with the following:

"We see no way of complete extinction from the snarl in Kansas affairs exceptive and total repudiation of the authority of the Legislature. It is, beyond all cavil, an illegal body. It should never have been recognized. In its election the people of the Territory were overruled, and the will of Congress was nullified. The Democracy of the North insist upon the faithful observance of the Kansas-Nebraska act in the organization of those Territories. It is not with us a question of slavery. It is a question of the right of every people to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the constitution of the United States. And the Kansas-Nebraska act may be faithfully observed. This point we make, and to it we shall adhere, and the whole northern democracy will adhere to it; and the sooner the whole democracy of the South yield it—the sooner the whole Legislature of Kansas, and repudiate its acts—the better it will be for Kansas. The better it will be for the South. The better it will be for the country. There is no mistake about this. We have no objection to Kansas becoming a slave State, if her people desire it, but we do object to slavery, or abolition of slavery, being thrust upon them. Under the law of Congress—under the doctrine of popular sovereignty—they must determine the question of slavery for themselves."

John N. Dawson's Declaration.

We publish below, the letter of Hon. John N. Dawson to the President of the United States, declining the appointment tendered him of Governor of Kansas Territory. It will be seen that the position was unsolicited and unexpected by him.

Brownsville, Aug. 9, 1855.

MY DEAR SIR:—On my return home this evening, after an absence of several weeks, I find your letter of the 23rd ult., tendering to me the appointment of Governor of the Territory of Kansas. This distinguished mark of your favor and esteem, and the very flattering terms in which it is conveyed to me, elicit my grateful acknowledgments. My private affairs prevent the acceptance of the honorable and responsible trust which you confide and good opinion would commit to me. With but little taste for public life, and with a deep attachment to my home and my native State, I could not consent to change my residence—but am constrained by every cherished consideration to remain in a community whose confidence I have enjoyed, and of whose good will I have had the most positive and repeated testimonials. I shall ever hold in grateful recollection this evidence of your solicitude for the more, because it was unsolicited and unexpected. Accept assurances of my high regard and best wishes for the success of your Administration, and believe me, truly, your friend, JOHN N. DAWSON.

His Excellency, Franklin Pierce, President of the United States.

Brownsville, Texas.

We heartily endorse the following from the Newark Advertiser:

"The law is a double-edged sword, and a witness, not to perjury, but to falsehood, and to pervert the truth, by operating on weak nerves, the embarrassment incident to every man upon the stand, perhaps for the first time, or by questions intended to perplex the witness, and thereby impose upon the jury—whatever may be his talents, however high his rank, in whatever position he may be, is his puttable and his duty to be a witness, and the sanction of a court and jury, or in knowingly screening a scoundrel from punishment, deserves himself to suffer the penalty, from which he has saved his guilty client, and ought to be thrown over the bar of the temple of justice, which he thus desecrates, and does so much to bring into disrepute among men. The profession of the law is held in honor, for promoting, not preventing the right. Whenever it does the former, and as long as it does it, but no longer, should be suffered to take a part in the administration of justice."

### The Missouri Outrage.

The N. Y. Express which has always been conservative is now verging on dogmatism. It is treading on ground that will ere